Louis as a delegate at large and his associates, to be named to-morrow, be James A. Gary, William T. Malster and Robert P. Graham. The platform hich is still under consideration, prob-bly will be built on the lines laid down in that recently adopted in Maine, and the present programme is to send the delega-tion to St. Louis uninstructed. Its first vote will be cast for Governor Lowndes, after which it will be divided between Mc-Kinley and Reed, as the adherents of both candidates are sure of places in the delega-tion. There is but little doubt that to-morrow's convention will be harmonious, as all the trouble which heretofore existed between the opposing factions within the party seems to have been smoothed over.

## CONNECTICUT REPUBLICANS.

Speeches at the Opening of the State

Convention Last Night. NEW HAVEN, Conn., April 21.-The first gun of the Connecticut campaign was fired to-night, when the Republicans of the State assembled in the persons of their delegates for the opening of the Republican State convention, called for the purpose of nominating delegates to the St. Louis convention. Hon. Herbert E. Benton, chairman of the Republican State central committee, called the convention to order. His opening remarks took the form of a welcome to the delegates. He said that the conditions surrounding this convention are the most auspicious in his memory. In closing Mr. Benton stated that the Republicans of Connecticut are in favor of protection and honest money and predicted overwhelming maorities for the Republican candidates in the November elections.

Mr. Benton then announced that the Hon. Edgar M. Warner, of Putnam, had been appointed temporary chairman, and that ntleman advanced to the front of the latform, where he was greeted with heers. He said: "The eyes of the whole ountry are on us. What we do here o-morrow with calm deliberation shall be heralded from Maine to California, from the great lakes to the gulf, and shall be eagerly read in every city, town and ham-let in the country. We shall demand a sound financial plank in our platform, and believe that I express only the belief of every true citizen who hears me when I say that there never should be the slightest question as to our views on this topic. What party instituted and successfully our financial system during the war? What party, after our Democratic friends said it never could be done, resumed specie payments? What party created the splendid surplus? Granted that we have done all this, will not the people trust us to continue in the same honorable ca-reer? I believe they will. Throw then our banner to the winds. Let us inscribe thereon 'Protection to home industries,' 'American wages for American workmen,' 'Home markets for home products, 'Honest money for honest labor,' 'Prevention of pauper im-migration.' With these principles, and with the candidate who shall best represent them, we shall carry every Northern State and some of the solid South and usher in ne coming century under skies bright with romises kept and hopes fulfilled, and the od of battles and the God of peace, the

God whom our fathers reverenced and adored, and whom we love, shall lead this country into fields of accomplishment for

he elevation and development of mankind beyond our most ardent dream."

At the close of the address of Judge

Warner, the convention proceeded to organ-ze. Andrew F. Gates, of Hartford, was

chosen secretary, after which committees on credentials, on permanent organization and on the platform were chosen. The conven-tion then adjourned until to-morrow.

Pennsylvania Republicans. HARRISBURG, Pa., April 21 .- The execulive committee of the State Republican committee held a secret session this afternoon at the Lochiel House to arrange the details for Thursday's State convention. The platform and the selection of delegates at large to the St. Louis convention and four electors at large was discussed. Senator Quay submitted an itemized statement of the expenses of last fall's campaign. Silas W. Pettit, of Philadelphia, presented a draft of several reform bil's to be presented to the next Leg-Islature. Lieutenant-Governor Lyon has withdrawn as a candidate at large in the iterest of Francis J. Torrence, of Allegheny It is generally conceded that Galusha G. Grow, of Susquehanna, and James S. Beacon, of Greensburg, will be nominated for Congress at large, and John P. Elkin, of Indiana county, State chairman.

Two Sets of Delegates.

MANASSAS, Va., April 21.-The Republi cans of the Eighth congressional district met in convention here to-day to elect delegates to the St. Louis convention. There was a boit n the convention, and as a result, two sets gates were chosen, neither of whom were instructed. The second congressional district of Virginia will send two sets of delegates to the St. Louis convention. Ex-Representatives George E. Rowden, of Nor-folk, and R. M. Smith, of Hampton, were elected by the McKinley people in what was claimed to be the regular convention, and ex-Representative Harry Libbey, of Hampton, and Alvah H. Martin, of Norfolk county, by the convention controlled by the friends of State Chairman William Lamb, who, it is claimed, is favorable to Reed.

Instructed for the Ohio Man. JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., April 21.-The Republican convention of the Eighth congressional district met here this afternoon. Capt. W. H. Murphy, of Pulaski county was made chairman, and S. D. Chamber lain, of Cole county, secretary. Congressacclamation. F. B. Lander, of Monitea county, and A. B. Jackson, of Camden county, were elected delegates to the national convention, and instructed for McKinley. E. B. Beelle, of Boone, was nominated

Indiana's Probable "Big Four." A few weeks ago there were eight or nine candidates for delegate at large, but since two have withdrawn and others have bee less talked about. The general trend of sentiment seems to point to Coi. R. W. Thompson, of Terre Haute; Hon. C. W. Fairbanks, of this city; Gen. Lew Wallace, of Crawfordsville, and Hon. Hiram Brownlee, of Marion, as Indiana's "big four" at St. Louis.

## TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

Paris, St. Paul, Chicago, New York and characterists, St. Paul, Chicago, New York and characterists, yesterday A largely-attended meeting to protest against a bill before the Massachusetts Legislature to destroy the Bulfinch Statehouse and erect in its place a new building at a cost of \$1,500,000, was held in Fanuell Hall,

ston, yesterday. Mrs. Edward Miller, wife of a farmer liv ing near Alliance, O., went to the pasture

after the cows before the storm, Tuesday evening, and did not return. Her dead body was found after the storm. It was suppose she died from fright affecting her heart. Judgments aggregating nearly \$40,000 were issued against the Diamond Steel Company, of Reading, Pa., yesterday. A meeting of the creditors will be called in a few days. The failure is attributed to insufficient capital. The works are still in operation

strike of the Chicago clothing cutters hich has been in progress for the last three onths, has been declared off. The employers won an unconditional victory. The Gar-ment Workers' Union is expected to give in to-day. About fifteen thousand men were out, othing cutters and garment workers com

Tesla's Experiments with X Rays. NEW YORK, April 21.-Nikola Tesla, th lectrician and inventor, in a communica-ion to the Electrical Review of New York blished to-morrow, announces two se is that if a sensitive film be placed between two plates, say of magnesium and copper, a true Roentgen radiograph would be obtained after a very long exposure in the dark. Another wonderful result Tesla has obtained is that by the use of a new type of flourescent screen devised in his laboratory he has been able to greatly increase the sharpness of the outlines in a show on the screen and to actually see the nan heart.

Candidate for G. A. R. Commander. CONCORD, N. H., April 20.-It is an-nounced that Col. John C. Linehan has consented to allow the use of his name as a candidate for commander-in-chief of the G. A. R. at the coming encampment a mander of the G. A. R. in 1883-84, a member of the national pension committee from 1884 to 1888 and junior vice commander-in-

White Caps Arrested.

MERIDIAN, Miss., April 21.-Warrants e issued yesterday by Judge Fewet for arrest of Charles and John Torrance. lewis Smith, Arnitt Smith, Frank Bellson, Press Love, Charles Weatherford and Chas. McNice, who were charged with the crime of White-capping. Sheriff Reed last night arrested all the persons named and lodged then in the county jall.

ONE GREAT LOCKOUT

POSSIBLE ALL WINDOW-GLASS FAC-TORIES MAY CLOSE TO-DAY.

Meeting in Muncle of Manufacturers Takes a Radical Stand - Aged Widow Outraged and Robbed.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. ANDERSON, Ind., April 21.-It was given out here to-night by a leading window-glass manufacturer that in all probability every window-glass factory in the United States would be shut down to-morrow as a result of a meeting of window-glass manufacturers in Muncie yesterday, and a subsequent agreement to-day on the part of all manufacturers to stand behind the managers of the plant at Hartford City. The Window-glass Workers, backed by President Burns, demand the reinstatement of a discharged employe, Louis Wilhelm, who was a preceptor in one of the Hartford City plants, and also decided to strike if the demand was refused. The same person says that at 8 o'clock to-morrow morning the demand will be refused by the management, and the strike, if ordered, will be followed by a general shut down of window-glass factories all over the country. It dow-glass factories all over the country. It is said the fight is on to decide the question who shall manage the plants, the Glass-workers' Association or the proprietors.

A Blow to Glass Workers.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. MUNCIE, Ind., April 21.-At meetings of the directors of the Western and Eastern window-glass manufacturers' associations, held in Muncie and Pittsburg to-day, it was decided to close 150 of the 1,192 pots under their control on May 1, or one month earlier than decided at last week's meeting in Indianapolis. This means one month more of idleness for 1,200 hands. There are 587 pots in Indiana, and at least 120 of the shut down pots will be taken from this district. The force will likely be cut off in every factory in Indiana. The sensation of the meeting was caused by the blowers' strike at the Hartford City glass works. Both of the window-glass is secretations claim that the glass dow-glass associations claim that the glass company is right, and if the strikers do not consent to return to work every factory, both East and West, will be closed at once, and 20,000 hands throw out of work until next fire, Sept. 1. The strike was ordered by L. A. 300 because of the discharge of a man for incompetency, and the workers claim that he was an officer, and could not be dismissed as ne was. This is the first severe stab the associations have directed at what is claimed to be the strongest labor organization in the

The two meetings were held as one, with the assistance of long-distance telephones.

Doxey Will Fight the Glass Trust. Special to the Indianapolis Journal. ANDERSON, Ind., April 21.-Major Doxey, of this city, announced to-day that the American Plate-glass Company had decided on the plans for an extensive improvement of its plant located at Alexandria that would cost about \$100,000. A new polishing department will be erected and made the most complete in the country. Heretofore it has been the custom to ship the plates to New Albany for polishing. This feature will make the Alexandria plant the most formidable rival in the United States of the great trust in plate-glass manufacture. The new buildings will require 1,300,000 brick and will be equipped with a battery of eight boilers and two four-hundred-horse power engines.

AGED WIDOW OUTRAGED.

Elizabeth Kershaw Twice Assaulted and Robbed by Leroy Brockus. Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

PLYMOUTH, Ind., April 21.-A dastardly crime was committed at Argos, this county, Sunday morning. Leroy Brockus, aged twenty-one years, obtained entrance into the house of Mrs. Elizabeth Kershaw, a widow aged seventy, who lived alone. He demanded \$10, but the woman had only 35 cents and gave him her pocketbook. He then dragged her to the bed and assaulted her. He then compelled her to accompany him while he searched the house. Failing to find more money, he again assaulted her. The woman had by this time become so terrorized that she promised, if he would let her go, she would secure the money for nim. This he agreed to do and went out of the house with her. She staggered across the street and managed to arouse her neighoors. Brockus was arrested and brought to the county jail in this city. The indignation of the citizens was almost beyond control, and they would have quickly ended his career had they found him. Mrs. Kershaw is prostrated by the cruel treatment, and, being so old, may die of her injuries.

The Circus War Is On. Special to the Indianapolis Journal. KOKOMO, Ind., April 21 .- The threatened circus war between the Bailey Triumvirate and Ringling Brothers has commenced, opening out in this city to-day, where both are billed to begin the season. Representatives of both aggregations are here. Several weeks ago the Basiey people leased all the bill boards in the city for thirty days, to take possession at their option. When Ringling Brothers advertised their exhibition for May 14 the Bailey combine claimed the boards. The Ringlings, the only show on the road outside the combine, at once hired an army of carpenters and are constructing other bill boards all over the city, on which to put their paper. The next move of the Bai-ley combine was to call their Buffalo Bill show to this place a few days in advance of the Ringlings, giving both exhibitions the same week. It is said to be the purpose of the combine to similarly pursue the Ringlings all through the season, throwing one or other of their shows in front of them at

Midland Strike to Be Settled. special to the Indianapolis Journal.

ANDERSON, Ind., April 21.-Hunt small, the two railroaders who were arrested at the instigation of the officials of the Chicago & Southeastern yesterday afternoon, charged with irregular conduct and timidation, were discharged this morning at police headquarters. No one put in an appearance against the employes and the railroad officers refused to prosecute charge. All has been quiet to-day in yards and more trains were run out than on any of the preceding days. The early passenger train was ditched near this city and delayed for several hours, many of the passengers being compelled to return to the city on handcars and proceed on their journey via the Big Four. One of the leading officials said this afternoon that the trouble ncials said this afternoon that the trouble would soon be over, as the company and the discharged men would come together in a day or two. Harry Crawford, manager and owner of the road, is expected to reach Anderson to-morrow.

Sop to a Colored Democrat.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. ANDERSON, Ind., April 21.-The first col ored man in Anderson to be appointed to an office at the hands of the Democracy for political purposes was made to-day by Judge Alfred Ellison. Mr. Daniel R. Wad-kins, who has affiliated for a number of years with the Democratic party for the purpose of helping his race, was named as one of the city commissioners. This is the man who has been circulating among the colored men of this city and endeavoring to estrange the Republican voters from the party nominees at the coming city election.

A few days ago Wadkins called a meeting of the colored men and sought to manufacture political capital for the Democracy, but failed. The vast majority of the colored men of Anderson are loyal to the Republican party and its principles.

Doubt the Lispenard Story,

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. ELWOOD, Ind., April 21 .- The special dispatch from Vincennes in the morning papers, stating that Charles F. Lispenard, the missing Forester, had been seen at Louisville, Ky., by Marshal Robertson, of Vincinnes, does not obtain much acceptance here, where it is generally discredited. In the absence of any direct and unquestioned proof of the statement Lispenard's friends are disposed to look on the matter as a "fake." They argue that, with the search they have made, had he been in Louisville they would have found him. The report will be investigated at once and its truth or falsity established.

United Mine Workers in Session. pecial to the Indianapolis Journal.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., April 21.-The United Mine Workers' organization of Indiana met to-day in annual convention and will be in session several days. In addition to the election of officers the wage scale conference with the operators is to be held. The con-ference will begin to-morrow. President Pur-cell will not be a candidate for re-election, but there are four candidates for the posi-tion. The twenty-five delegates to the con-

vention are united in the opinion that there should be no weakening in the demand for an increase in the mining rate from 60 to 66

River Running with Oil. Special to the Indianapolis Journal. MARION, Ind., April 21.-All through the oil region in the eastern part of this county the creeks and ditches become clogged with oil refuse from the large number of wells. Last night's rains have filled the ditches and creeks, and to-day the water of the Mississinewa river is covered with crude oil. In several places where this scum has gathered in large quantities it has been set on fire and carefully watched to prevent spreading and doing great damage.

Rev. D. C. Woolpert Resigns. Special to the Indianapolis Journal. TIPTON, Ind., April 21.-Last night, at a meeting of the official board of the Mainstreet Methodist Church, Rev. D. C. Woolpert tendered his resignation as pastor of the Tipton charge. Dr. Woolpert is recognized as a man of influence and ability. His health is in such a condition that he cannot longer remain in the ministry, and it is understood that he will either go into the lecture field or engage in the newspaper business. Rev. W. M. Martin has been appointed to fill the

On the Seventh Ballot. Special to the Indianapolis Journal. GREENSBURG, Ind., April 21.-The Republicans of the Eighth judicial circuit, composed of the counties of Rush and Decatur, met in convention to-day at this place, in G. A. R. Hall, to nominate a candidate for prosecuting attorney. Hon. M. D. Tackett was chosen chairman and Captain Cole, of Rushville, secretary. There were seven candidates balloted for, and on the seventh ballot Elmer E. Roland, of Decatur county,

Corner of the Square Burned. Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

BEDFORD, Ind., April 21.-Fire broke out at 2 o'clock this morning and destroyed the northwest quarter of the public square, involving the "O. K." bakery of Carmichael & Bodemer, Forest Brown's clothing establishment, G. W. McKnight's butcher shop and Steven Hodge's butcher shop. The buildings were owned by Mrs. Helen Lewis and Forest Brown, and were some of the ancient buildings erected here. Cause of fire unknown.

Receiver for a Milling Company. special to the Indianapolis Journal. RIDGEVILLE, Ind., April 21.-Harry Jack was appointed receiver of the Ridgeville Milling Company yesterday by the Randolph Circuit Court, pending an adjustment of interests of the stockholders. The business of buying grain and the W. McFarland & Co., who own a controiling interest, and will resume operations in a few days.

Boone County Ticket. Special to the Indianapolis Journal. LEBANON, Ind., April 21 .- The Republican county convention met in the opera house here to-day and nominated I. N. Barker for Representative, O. P. Mahan for judge, Noah Loughren for prosecutor, John Custer for treasurer and John Gillespie for

Bloodhounds After Barn Burners. Special to the Indianapolis Journal. VINCENNES, Ind., April 21.-Israel Parris's barn, in Knox county, was destroyed by fire yesterday morning. Nine horses perished. The fire was incendiary. Blood-hounds are on the trail. Loss, 4,000.

Students Invite Debs to Lecture. Special to the Indianapolis Journal. TERRE HAUTE, Ind., April 21.-Eugene Debs to-day received an invitation to deliver an address before the students of Chicago University. He has accepted and will fix the date later on.

Indiana Deaths.

PLYMOUTH, Ind., April 21.-Mead Thompson died at his home, in this city, Sunday. He came to this county in 1843 from Vir-

Mr. Abraham Miller, about eighty-six years old, also died Sunday. He had suf-fered from cancer for eighteen years. He came from a long-lived family of fourteen brothers and sisters, ten of whom are liv-ing, at an average age of eighty-two. GREENSBURG, Ind., April 21.-Mrs. Maria L. Shane died last night of old age. She was ninety years old. She was the widow of a soldier of the war of 1812 and mother of ex-

Indiana Notes.

Mayor Shane, now of the State of Washing-

The Fairview schoolhouse, four miles west of Kokomo, was struck by lightning Monday and the tower destroyed. Marion E. Gibson, of Rushville, will move his cultivator factory to Roachdale, Putnam county. He gets five acres, two brick factory buildings and \$2,500 in cash.

James Heary and Alexander Wilcox, of Chicago, were sentenced to jall for ninety days and fined \$50 at Crown Point yesterday for prize-fighting three weeks ago. Don Honder, eight-year-old son of a Nickel plate conductor, was drowned in St. Mary's river at Fort Wayne, last evening, while bantering two other children to wade. Elias Dunbar's house, two miles west of Colfax, was struck by lightning Monday night and the roof torn into splinters. The family received a severe shock, but all will

Elder Sellers, of Gwynneville, while baptizing converts in Little Blue river, near Arlington, had his gold watch and pocketbook stolen from his clothing, which he had left hanging in a barn during the ceremony. Charles H. Bossett, an Elwood veteran who has been drawing a pension of \$8 per month for disabilities, has been granted an ncrease of pension and from Jan. 1, 1896 will receive \$30 per month. He was also granted back pay to the amount of \$350. Albert Harper, formerly president of the Anderson Bulleton Printing Company, has sold his interest in that paper and Messrs. Frank Makepeace and Frank Lowther have charge of the business at once. The young men who enter the newspaper business formerly were in the carpet business in

POOR LITTLE WRETCHES. Incubator Babies Who Come to the World Too Soon. Nettle Hooper's Letter.

To turn from the equine to the human ani-mal, all proceeded from the horse show in an assortment of cabs to the small shop hired on the Boulevard Poissoniere to contain the hot-air boxes in which prematurely-born bables are kept. It is a gratuitous charity, all that is required is a certificate of poverty to be produced by the family of the child and signed by some responsible person, for the society, being not rich, and the process of eeping up the establishment being extremely costly, those who can afford payment are obliged to give it. The place is small and scrupulously clean. On first entrance one's impression is that of seeing the morgue through the wrong end of an opera glass. Fourteen small glass boxes with leaden tops, capped by a long stove-pipe-like chimney, topped by a ventilator, stood around the walls. These boxes are heated from below and the mattress on which the baby lies is orous and permits the hot air to circulate reely. Each of these hot-air boxes was tenanted by an absolutely motionless atom of humanity, swaddled in white linen, pinned tightly over the feet, so that only the head and hands were visible. Over the pillow of each hung a thermometer, the unvarying temperature being kept at 89 degrees. A rather pretty girl, who acted as superintendent, explained that they saved 50 per cent, of the six months' babies, and 80 per cent. of the children over six months. One small candidate was waiting for his father to come and take him away. He was quite a fine infant, with a thick crop of dark hair, a truculent expression and a talent for squalling that amounted to genius. The party was much struck by what was, apparently, a mulatto baby, the dark yellow of its complexion shading into brown at its finger tips; but the attendants said it was suffering from jaundice, and its case was, by no means, serious. These poor mites, it seems, are apt to have liver trouble, which causes jaundice and also inability to swallow, in which case they are fed through the nostril. and even stomach trouble, which is serious as, if they cannot assimilate any nourishment, they die of inanition. It is rather hard on the hapless infants to suffer all the ills that flesh is heir to at so tender an age, and, after scrambling through all manner of mal-adies, to be handed over to the joys of a pauper existence; but, putting that philo-sophic view of the case out of the question, the charity is certainly an excellent one, and does more to combat the depopulation of France than all the speeches and articles on that thrilling subject can ever accomplish.

Movements of Steamers. NEW YORK, April 21.-Arrived: Westernland, from Antwerp, Sailed: Havel, for Bremen; Tauric, for Liverpool.

GLASGOW, April 21.—Arrived: Furnesia and Norwegian, from New York. SOUTHAMPTON. April 21.-Arrived: Lahn, from New York, LIVERPOOL, April 21.-Arrived: Cataionia, from Boston. ROTTERDAM, April 21 .- Sailed: Edam for New York. NAPLES, April 21 .- Sailed: Alsatia, for

INDEPENDENCE ALONE time of decapitation that way

WILL SATISFY THE LONG-SUFFER ING PATRIOTS OF CUBA.

Nothing Short of Freedom from Span ish Oppression Will Be Accepted -Address Issued by Palma.

NEW YORK, April 20.-T. Estrade Palma, president of the Cuban revolutionary junta, to-night gave out the following address to the people of the United States:

"The persistency with which the American press has during the last few days been treating of supposed administrative reforms to be introduced in Cuba by the government of Spain compels me to request the publica-tion of the following declaration which I make in behalf of my government, of the army of liberation of Cuba and of the Cuban revolutionary party. The question of the supposed reforms is not a matter which at all concerns those who have already estab-lished an independent government in Cuba and have resolved to shrink from no sacrifice of property or life in order to emanci-pate the whole island from the Spanish yoke. If the Spaniards resident in the island who are favored by the Spanish governmen with all sorts of privileges and monopolies and if the handful of Cubans too pusilanimous or too proud to acknowledge their error, or a few foreigners guided only by self-ish interests, are satisfied that Cuba should remain under Spanish domination, we, who militate under the flag of the solitary star, we who already constitute the Republic of Cuba and belong to a free people with its own government and its own laws, are firmly resolved to listen to no compromise an to treat with Spain only on the basis of ab-solute independence for Cuba. If Spain has power to exterminate us, then let her convert the island into a vast cemetery; if she has not, and wishes to terminate the war before the whole country is reduced to ashes, then let her adopt the only measure that will put an end to it and recognize our independence. Spain must know by this time that while there is a single living Cuban with dignity—and there are many thousands of them—there will not be peace in Cuba nor even hope for it. "All good causes must finally triumph and ours is a good cause. It is the cause

of justice treated with contempt, of right suppressed by force and of the dignity of a people offended to the last degree. We have hrown ourselves into the struggle advisedly and deliberately; we knew what we would have to face and we decided unflinchingly to persevere until we should emancipate ourselves from the Spanish government. And we know that we are able to do it, as we know that we are competent to govern ourselves. Experience has taught us that as a cople we have nothing to envy the Spaniards; in fact, we feel ourselves superior to them, and from them we can expect no imment, no better educati With regard to the knowledge of modern institutions and to democratic sentiments we are far more advanced than the Spaniards In that respect and in many others we have nothing in common with the Spanish peo-ple. We are Americans, we breathe the pure air of free institutions and we contemplate with envy the government of the peo-

LETTER FROM REV. A. J. DIAZ.

The American Divine Long Harassed by Spanish Troops and Priests. ATLANTA, Ga., April 21.-The Journal prints this afternoon a letter from the Rev. A. J. Diaz, the Baptist missionary in Cuba, who is now in Morro Castle. The letter, which was written three day's before his arrest, was addressed to Dr. T. T. Tichenor, secretary of the Baptist Home Mission Board, and is in part as follows:

"Dear Sir-We have suffered as usual the ersecutions of our enemies. You may read eady for you last month, but I did not send t because I did not want to create any trouble between our government and this gov-ernment. We will suffer long for the cause of our blessed Savior. Last Thursday evening I had a congregation of 1,000, and nearly 500 was a moving congregation that dis-turbed us in such a way that we were not able to distribute the Lord's supper. At San Miguel the priests used their influence with the Spanish troops in order to menace Mr. Bueno and they did it so roughly that Bueno had to escape to Havana with his family to save their lives. We are not safe here, and they may kill us at any time they want. "Our church still is crowded with good congregations numbering from 400 to 5,000 people. Next Sunday I shall baptize six girls belonging to our female school. Three of them are supported by the ladies of Balti-more and have been over four years in the chool. I don't preach as usual, and the result is I feel a little excited after the service because I did not say all that I ought to say. Pray for us, brother, and, over all, pray that the word of God be free among us as it is with you. Nearly a year I don't preach free. Could you ask for protection for our churches?"

Lacret Said to Be a "Terror." HAVANA, April 21.-Among the documents belonging to Lacret, the insurgent leader, which have fallen into the hands of the Spanish troops are, it is asserted, orders to hang all planters who are now grinding cane and all plateados, or criminals, who steal, rob or murder and do not deliver their booty into the hands of the insurgents. Lacret, it is further asserted, has a New York paper correspondent with him and has been trying to show the newspaper man how lenient the insurgents are by liberating peaceable countrymen who fell into his hands. Lacret, according to the same story, is seeking to make the correspondent believe that all insurgent bands act in a similar manner, in contrast to the conduct of the soldiers comsurgents say, treat the peaceable countrymen in the most cruel manner.

EXPLOSION OF A SHELL ular Soldiers Wounded.

SAN ANTONIO, Tex., April 21.-While light battery K. Third United States Artillery, was firing a salute at Fort Sam Houston to-day, commemorating the day Texas achieved ner independence from Mexico, the premature explosion of a shell in the open breech of the cannon instantly killed private George A. Parkhurst and wounded three other soldiers. Parkhurst's right side and arm were blown away by the charge. He was a nephew of Dr. Park-

THE GREAT TRIAL ON.

(Concluded from First Page.) were on leaves two or three feet above the corpse. They were on the under side of the leaves. The blood could not have spurted in this way if the victim was dead when the head was severed. There was a large quantity of blood about the place, the wet ground probably absorbing much. "The cuts on the band were made before death and were perfectly fresh," the cor-oner said. "In cuts made on a dead body the tissues do not swell up. The cuts were made by a sharp knife, such as a dissecting knife. The cuts indicated that the hand had been held to grasp a knife blade which had been drawn through it. The condition of the skin was somewhat drawn up around the wound. There was a bloody water suping from the neck." "What is the difference between a wound

like that made after death and one be-fore?" asked attorney Lockhart.
"If the head is cut off after death, the skin being dead, it will not afterward show a drawn appearance.' The Doctor then went on to detail the result of the post-mortem examination. He said that the body was found drained of blood. There was only one clot found. It was about as big as the tip of a man's forefinger, in the heart. If death had taken place before decapitation there would have been more or less coagulating, the Doctor said. The Doctor was present at the autopsies. There were two. At the first the stomach was removed. At that time the unborn babe was found. The other vessels and organs of the body were not carefully examined till the second autopsy. NO CRIMINAL OPERATION.

"Doctor, I will ask you," said attorney Crawford, "if at either autopsy you found any evidence of a criminal operation?" "Not with instruments," was the answer. "What was the condition of the foetus?" asked Lockhardt. "Was it alive?"

The witness looked at him in astonishment. "Alive!" he repeated. "I object," shouted attorney Crawford. "I judge that it was alive up to the time that the woman died," then replied the wit-Attorney Crawford reserved an exception. The cross-questioning then began.
"At what angle lay the body?" asked at-

torney Crawford. The neck was down hill. "Do you think, then," asked Crawford, "that the blood could have spurted up backward from the neck to the leaves of the privet bushes?" "From the position of one of the clots ound on the ground I judge that the neck night have lain in such a position at the

time of decapitation that the blood could

Crawford insisted on a direct answer.

"No, I think not," Tingley replied."

"Isn't it true that some time after death the blood remains in a liquid state?" asked "It remains so longer at some times than others. Asphyxiation would cause quicker coagulation than natural death. If the temperature should remain high in a body after death coagulation would be slower than if

the temperature were low.

"What effect has motion after death on The witness wanted a more definite ques-"Well, if blood were shaken in a vessel?"
"Coagulation would be quicker." "Suppose air were excluded, what would

"I can't say." The witness thought the body had lain when found, eight or ten hours by he saw it between 8 and 9 a. m. Couldn' say exactly, only approximately. It could be probable that the body had lain where it was ten or tweive hours. "Could it not have been there fifteen

"Did you not tell Mr. L. D. Sampson short-ly after the murder, in your office, that the head was cut off about five hours after "I did not. I had a conversation with Mr Sampson about that time, but do not remember everything said at the time. But I could not have made such a statement because I constantly said the opposite."

This concluded the Coroner's testimony and

he court adjourned.

Witnesses Leave Greencastle. special to the Indianapolis Journal. GREENCASTLE, Ind., April 21.-The news received here this evening that a jury had been secured and the telegrams arriving calling the witnesses to Newport caused renewed excitement in Greencastle, the home of Pearl Bryan. Agents are booking large orders for daily papers, and the details of the trial, evidence and incidents will be closely read. The witnesses will leave here on a late train. Among them will be Fred and Frank Bryan and Mrs. Stanley, brothers and sister of Pearl Bryan, together with Joseph Piercy, Dr. Reverdy Gillespie and others.

Notes of the Trial. Mr. Sprau coined a new word. He told the attorneys he had a "paper-opinion" of the

Business in Newport and in the offices of the courthouse is practically suspended during the trial of Scott Jackson. James Noe, the oldest of the jurors, with gray hair and white whiskers, said he had

no scruples about hanging and no deep of good works, for beyond such means as prejudice.

No one who sees the persons and personages connected with the conduct of the sonages connected with the conduct of the ling mankind, without regard to creed. with the con trial of Scott Jackson can doubt that it is the day of young men.

woman in sunbonnet and calico dress. She is Mrs. Mary Morgan, the woman who found Pearl Bryan's hat, the bloody handkerchief and the rock which may have been used to Two of the women who were in court, and who wore sailor hats, at the noon adjourn-

In one corner of the court room sat a

ment were taken into a side room, and at-torneys Crawford and Nelson had a long con-sultation with them. They refused to give Judge Helm is an astonishingly young man to occupy the bench. Sheriff Plummer is a young man. The clerk of the court is no older than he. Jailer Bitzer has not passed thirty, probably. Of the attorneys in the case only two show traces of gray in their

construction. His hair and beard are snow-

L. D. Poock, the Newport shoe man, who furnished the important clew as to the murdered girl's shoes, has arranged quarters for the father and mother of Pearl Bryan at Mrs. J. J. Raipe's, 720 Monmouth street, Newport. He expected them to arrive to-night. Fred Bryan and his sister, Mrs. Stanley, will come Wednesday. Four or five Greencastle friends will come and will be quartered on York street by Mr. Poock. The Kentucky law, under which Scott lackson stands for trial, embraces three degrees of crime-murder, voluntary man-slaughter, unintentional killing. The law decision is: "If any person be guilty of will-ful murder he shall be punished with death or confinement in the penitentiary for life, in the discretion of the jury." Jackson's attorney, it has been though all along, may attempt to prove that Pearl Bryan died as the result of an operation. In this event, if the prosecution can show that Scott Jackson attempted the operation and the girl died as the result of his negligence, he is still guilty of murder under the interpretation of the Kentucky statates. Such an attempted operation is a felony, and a footnote to the statute on manslaughter reads: "The general rule is that one whose negligence causes another's death is responsible whether the business in which he was en gaged was legal or illegal. If it was of such

a character as to be felonious the offense is In other words, if Pearl Bryan died in Campbell county as the result of careless-ness on Scott Jackson's and Alonzo Waling's part they must answer for the est of all crimes, save treason against the Commonwealth-murder in the first degree.

DEMONIACAL POSSESSION. Difficulties to Be Overcome by Missionaries in China.

Isaac T. Headland, Professor in Peking University, in New York Independent. A curious instance of what our Chinese pastor believes to be demoniacal possession happened, not long since, less than a square rom where the writer is now sitting. The mother of a Christian teacher in the that the person possessed was an old wom-an, but that she was talking with the voice of a young girl. This is the first fact.

Second—She claimed to know, and by her conversation gave evidence that she did know, much about the Christian religion. Third-She refused to believe in Christ as the Savior, and often tried to make it un-pleasant for her son, who for several years has been a Christian, and is a graduate of the Presbyterian College at Teng-Chon-Fri Fourth—She had used this presomena as a means of livelihood for many years past, and claimed herself to be possessed of the spirit of a young girl, and when she talked talked not as herself (the old woman), but as the spirit (the young girl.)

The pastor ordered the spirit to come out.

The spirit refused point blank at first Several persons were gathered around, many of whom were students.

The pastor prayed, and once more ordered the spirit to depart. It made excuses that it had nowhere else to go. He told it it must go, and it promised to go gradually. "But you must go now." "I won't, I won't, I won't." said the spirit, in the voice of a young girl. "Then if you won't we must put you out."
"You can't put me out. How will you

"We'll burn you out With this he ordered the bystanders to bring paper, which he rolled up as sticks of incense, and, lighting them, he ordered some one to seize the old woman and hold her while he blew the smoke of the burning paper into her face until she was almost choked. Finally she promised to leave if he stopped (still in the voice of a girl.)

He stopped, and again she began to make excuses, and ask to be allowed to leave

On his refusal, and when he began at

once to light his paper again, she began to cry: "Dont' smoke me again," and say that they were all so crowded around that she could not get out. He paid no attention to her cries, but smoked her again; and in a short time she cried out and left the old woman, who fell back in a helpless way, and in a few moments came to herself and began to talk in her natural tones, and the spirit was gone.
On the following Sunday she was taken on profession of faith, and has had no

further attacks. These are simply facts. We make no comment as to the interpretation of them. They are not uncommon in China.

Asked of School Children. Philadelphia Record.

During the course of a speech at yester-day's meeting of the Board of Education A. M. Spangler, a member of that body, called the attention of his audience to some remarkable questions asked of elementary school pupils at the recent examination. Though they are undoubtedly meant to be serious, some of them are so ridiculous that even an intelligent horse, could he but read them, would turn away his head to hide a quiet smile. For instance: "Where have you ever seen the surface of the earth?" "Harry had eight surface of the earth?" "Harry had eight apples in a basket; how many apples would it take to fill six baskets?" with no reference to the size of the apples or the capacity of the baskets. One of the examination questions, fraught with deep meaning, read: "Compare a slate pencil and a lead pencil." The puzzled pupil, with a sudden gleam of intelligence had written: "Positive, slate pencil; comparative, more slate pencil; superlative, most slate pencil. Ditto lead pencil."

BARON HIRSCH DEAD

EUROPE'S GREATEST PHILANTHRO-PIST DIES OF HEART FAILURE.

Spent Millions in Founding Schools and Aiding Persecuted Hebrews-Death of M. Leon Say:

VIENNA, April 21.-Baron Hirsch died this norning of heart disease at his estate, near Komorn. The Baron had as guest Herr Ehrenfeld, a land owner and a large company. He was unusually gay, and drank a quantity of champagne, responding to all the toasts. He retired to bed at 1 o'clock in the morning. Probably this induced syn-cope, and when his moanings were heard it was too late to render effectual assist-

The Baron, whose full name was Morris de Hirsch de Gereuth, was a native of Bavaria. He was born in Munich in 1833. His father was a man of wealth, who for ability and services rendered the State was ennobled, and from the former baron came the title Morris de Hirsch bore. After his father's death he associated himself with the European banking house of Bischoffshelm & Goldsmith. Early in life he struck out a path for himself, and was the first to plan that system of railways which stretches out from central Europe to the further East. He was the controlling spirit in that vast work, the road-leading from Buda-Pesth, in Hungary, to Varna, on the Black sea. This road, which has developed Austrian resources, required at its inception an enormous capital. Natural difficulties might have disappeared through engineering skill, but there were many obstructions arising from State jealousies. By dint of sheer will and financial capabilities of the highest order Baron De Hirsch's plans were carried out, and after many years of anxious toil success came and great wealth accrued to the

originator of the road. Having married Miss Bischoffsheim, a lady possessing in her own right large means, Baron De Hirsch some years ago retired from business, but not to assume life of elegant leisure. Apparently they had no other end in view than the prosecution Throughout the East-in Egypt and ropean and Asiatic Turkey-many ucational and industrial, were and maintained by the Baron. For instruc-(\$2,000,000.) To Russia he made the munificent offer of \$10,000,000 for public instruction, with this sole proviso, that no distinction should be made in the application of the funds as to race or religion. This offer the Russian government declined. Soon after this the Baron started a movement to aid which he gave \$240,000, to provide means for of play I have in mind I may mention a the emigration of Russian Jews to this and delightful four-act piece called 'Amants,' other countries and their education after they reached their destination. After this he established, at an outlay of about \$2,000,-000, a colony in the Argentine Republic for the suffering Russian Jews, and this he has since maintained. In addition to these pubsince maintained. In addition to these public bequests his private charities have been | Paris public and not only a small portion

The man most striking in appearance of the jurors accepted is Murty Shea. He is a contractor and capitalist of Newport. He was roadmaster of the Somerset division of the Cincinnati Southern railroad during its time was spent in England. The Baron was particularly fond of sport

A NOTED FRENCHMAN.

Jean Baptiste Leon Say, the Distinguished Political Economist. PARIS, April 21.-M. Leon Say, the dis-tinguished political economist, died at 2:30

Jean Baptiste Leon Say inherited his

genius. He was born in Paris, June 6, 1826, his father being Emile Say and his grandfather Jean Baptiste Say, both eminen political economists, so his very blood, so upon which the jury and judge must fix their to speak, was impregnated with political economy. A small pamphlet, written by him at the age of twenty-two, and his contributions to the Journal des Economistes prove that he had not only carefully and assiduously studied the works of grandfather and father, but that had read the English economists with less advantage. By his family position, as well as by his inherited fortune and precocious intellectual maturity, M. Leon Say was called, when still young, to important positions. He was, with M. De Rothschild, looked up to as one of the best and most active directors of the Northern railway, and since then belonged in the same capacity to other important companies. It was there that he acquired that vast knowledge of business which gave him so great a superiority when he took up the journalist's pen. His relations with the press were equally due in great part to his family connections. M. Leon Say married a daughter of M. Bertin, the elder, the editor of the Journal des Debats-tne man whose portrait, drawn by Ingres, and this great painter's uncontested masterpiece, remains the type of the French bourgeoisie under Louis Philippe. It was but natural that even after M. Bertin, the eder's, death, and when his brother—third of the Berlin dynasty-till then known as an artist of merit; took up the editorship, the nephew of the new editor should occasionally ex-Girls' High School has been repeatedly "possessed with the spirit of a young girl." At ticles were very remarkable. After the war the time of which we write the report was he was made Prefect of the Seine. No one better than he. He then Minister of Finance under Thiers. As embassador to London he added to his diplomatic reputation. He was elected President of the Senate in May 1880, and his term of office was renewed after some contest. He was a man of strong character. both honest and disinterested, and among his minor accomplishments he understood the art of good living. The best dinners in Faris were served in his salle a manger; the finest wines were stored in his cellars; there was not a trashy article of furniture in his house nor a bit of garish bric-a-brac. ctures were not so numerous as to give ls reception rooms the air of a museum, but there were a good many of them, and they were the best works of the masters

> M. Say's public career is thus summarized: He was an unsuccessful candidate for the Corps Legislatif in 1869, but in February, 1871, he went to the National Assembly as one of the representatives of two departments-Seine and Seine-et-Oise. In June of the same year he became prefect of that department. In October, 1871, he went to London, accom-panied by M. Vautrain, the president of the Municipal Council of Paris, and presented to the Court of Aldermen at Guildhall a bronze dal of the Hotel de Ville and the large gold medal which was struck in commemoragold medal which was struck in commemoration of the revictualing of Paris by voluntary subscriptions collected in this country. At the same time he, on behalf of M. Thiers, presented the Lord Mayor with the Grand Cross of the Legion of Honor. On Dec. 7, 1872, he was made Minister of Finance by M. Thiers, on whose downfall he resigned his office (May 24, 1873.) He again accepted the portfolio of finance in M. Buffet's administration, in March, 1875. Soon afterward he was elected a Senator from the department was elected a Senator from the department was elected a Senator from the department of the Seine-et-Oise, and, his term of office expiring in 1882, he was re-elected. He retained his portfolio in the Dunfaure Cabinet of the 10th of May, 1876, and in the Jules Simon Cabinet of the 13th of December following, but he retired with the latter May 17, 1877. When a new Ministry was formed under the presidency of M. Dunfaure in December, 1877. M. Say agair, became Minister of Finance. He presided over the international monetary conference held at the Foreign Ofice, Paris, in August, 1878. He retained the Cabinet formed by President Grevy. He retired from the administration Dec. 17, 1879, with the head of the Cabinet, M. Waddington, and resumed his place among the members of the left center. In April, 1880, he was appointed embassador in London, with a view of his conducting the negotiations for a treaty of commerce, and he met with a cor-dial reception, but he returned to Paris in the course of a few weeks, in consequence of his having been elected President of the Senate, May 25, 1886, in place of M. Martel, who had resigned on account of ill health. In 1889 he resigned his seat as a Senator and was elected as Depute de Pau, Basses Pyrenees. He was re-elected President of the Senate Jan. 20, 1881, and he became Minister of Finance in the De Freycinet Cabinet, formed Jan. 30, 1882. This Cabinet, however, went out of office in a few months. In November, 1883, M. Say was elected president of the reunion of the left center, and as such he made several political campaigns in favor of Liberalism as opposed to Radicalism, and endeavored to build up a Liberal Republican party in Parliament. He was one of the founders of the Liberal Republican Union, and in 1889 was an active opponent of Boulangerism. He even presented himself for election to the Chamber of Deputies, and was returned for Pau, after which he retired from the Senate.
>
> M. Say Wrote many books as fine the such as the same books. of the reunion of the left center, and as such

M. Say wrote many books on financial an-

who painted them.



Absolutely Pure. A cream of tartar baking powder. Highest of all in leavening strength.—Latest United States Government Food Report. Royal Baking Powder Co., 106 Wall St., N. Y.

omic questions. He was elected a memper of the French Academy in 1886.

President Faure has sent his condolen to the widow of M. Say. The remains of the latter will be interred in the cemetery of Pere La Chaise. The funeral will be simple, in accordance with the wishes of the deccased. There will be no speeches or flowers There has been a continu the Say residence since day, of people desirous of taking a last look at the body of the distinguished French statesman.

Other Deaths. FORTRESS MONROE, Va., April 21 .-Capt. James Mercur, professor of civil and military engineering in the military academy at West Point, died suddenly here to-day. COPENHAGEN, April 21.-Herr Ingiers-ley, the minister of public works, is dead.

AMUSEMENTS.

Bernhardt's Idea of Stage Art. Mme. Bernhardt, who will play "Izeyl" next Monday night and "Camille" next Tuesday night at English's Opera House, rather differs from the English playwright, Henry Arthur Jones, in regard to the public taste for realism. . When asked, the other day, whither we are tending in stage art knows—the reproduction with sincerity, in a photograph, of the actual facts. will want the characters in the play to speak as you or I might-unaffectedly rectly, naturally. It will be the portrayal of the scenes it has just left outside of the playhouse and with the dra-matization of emotions with which it is itself familiar. The public may care less than now for plots, in the accepted sense, and more for sketches-even for more episodes-of common life. As for the examp which is running at the Theatre de Renaissance, my own theater, in Paris. should be puzzled if you asked me to describe the plot of 'Amants.' It is tenuc vague and tragile. It has no true end. And yet it holds, it interests, it charms our

of that public, but the general." Gift from Paderewski. NEW YORK, April 21.-Paderewski, the planist, has placed in the hands of William Steinway and Dr. William Mason, of this city, and Col. H. I. Higginson, of Boston, as trustees 1,000 for the purpose of establishing the following triennial prizes for composers of American birth. First—Five hundred dollars for the best orchestral work in symphonic form. Second—Three hundred dollars for the best composition for solo in-strument with orchestra. Third-Two hun-dred dollars for the best chamber music

Notes of the Stage. "The Derby Winner" closes its engage-

ment with two performances at the Park to-day. "A Green Goods Man" comes tomorrow. The Bernhardt advance sale will open at the Pembroke Arcade this morning at 9 o'clock. There promises to be a large de-

E. M. Dasher spent Sunday here, and went to St. Louis Monday. He will return to-morrow to herald the coming of Hoyt's "A M.lk Wnite Flag," which will be at the Grand Wednesday and Thursday of next The Gonzalez Comic Opera Company, now

ing a week's engagement at the E gave "Chimes of Normandy" at both the matinee and evening performances yesterday. "La Mascotte" will be offered this afternoon and evening, with Miss Gonzalez as Bettina, J. W. Smith as Frederick, Prince of Pisa, and Adolphe Mayer

A WINDOW MIRROR.

Transparent from the Inside, but & Looking Glass Outside.

San Francisco Chronicle. employment of glass for windows hich is transparent from within and a mirror from without, thus preventing an outsider from seeing what is going on with-in, while those inside enjoy an unobstruct-ed view of the street, is becoming popular in the East. The first windows used were imported from Germany, but the American bruggist explains the method of producing his curious effect, as follows: Dissolve one part by weight nitrate in ten parts by weight of water and label No. 1. Prepare another of 10 per cent. solution of silver nitrate, but in larger quantity; to this add ammonia water, drop y drop, stirring carefully until the pre-Frank Makepeace and Frank Lowther have purchased a half interest and will assume purchased a half interest and will assume of the city of Paris after the sterm of the hearing of the hydrogen no longer recognizable and the liquid has again become very turpid. Now add one hundred parts by weight of distilled water for every part of silver nitrate originally used in solution No. 2 and filter until clear, Label No. 3. Prepare a reducing solution by dissolving 0.9 part by weight of Rochelle salt in 384 parts by weight of distilled water, boil, and to the boiling solution add gradually a solution of three parts of silver nitrate in ten parts by weight of distilled water and filter when cool and label No. 4. Clean the glass to be coated thoroughly, lay it on a perfectly level surface in a room at a temperature of about 25 degrees C. (77 degrees F.) Mix equal parts of No. 3, the depositing fluid) and No. 4 (the reducing fluid) and pour over the glass. The glass may, if preferred, be dipped into the solution. The time required for the deposition of the layer of silver of just the correct thickness has to be determined by the judgment of the operator in each case and this ment of the operator in each case, and this may be aided somewhat by observing a piece of white paper below the glass. When a sufficient deposit of silver has been made, and much less is required than for an or-dinary mirror, pour off the silvering liquid and rinse thoroughly with the distilled water, and stand the mirror on edge to dry; coat the silvered side with a solution of colorless shellac in alcohol and finally frame the mirror with a backing of clear glass to protect the mirror surface from being scratched.

Miss Willard Sails for Europe. NEW YORK, April 21.—Miss Frances E. Willard sailed to-day by the American line steamer Paris for Southampton. She goes abroad to abroad the annual convention of the World Woman's Christian Temp Union, of which she is the president. salling Miss Willard issued an appeal in behalf of the persecuted and suffering people of Armenia, urging that the W. C. T. U. of the United States raise \$50,000 to aid in the relief work which is being carried on through Miss

